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Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, suggested that the vote of the gentleman from Virginia was incorrectly recorded, and said that in the vote for establishing the Department of the Interior he was recorded in the affirmative, when at the time the vote was taken he was sick at home. PRIVATE BILLS PASSED.

The House then proceeded to consider the bills reported on Friday week from the Committee of the Whole, when the following were read the third time and passed:

Senate bill for the relief of Rufus Dwinel.

A bill to authorize the issuing of a register to the brig

A bill for the relief of Wm. S. Payne. A bill to authorize the issuing of a register to the ship

A bill for the relief of Andrew Smith

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the special order, it being a bill to enthe consideration of the special order, it being a bill to en-courage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occu-pancy and cultivation of the same for the period therein Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, then addressed the

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, then addressed the committee an hour in reply to remarks made by Mr. Rantout some time since. He referred to the remarks of that gentleman in regard to the position which he (Mr. D.) held some years since on the abolition question; and said that if the gentleman had presented other facts of later occurrence he would have found that a change had taken place in his opinions. If the gentleman had gone on and said that afterwards he (Mr. D.) voted for slaveholding Presidents, and that in 1844 he was a delegate to the Convention which nominated a slaveholding candidate, and that he favored that nomination; if he had gone on to say that he was opposed by the Free-soilers in his district, and, on two trials, elected, it would have been unnecesssary for him to make any further explanation.

Mr. D. then answered the charge of Mr. RANTOUL tha

he libelied Massachusetts in charging a coalition in that State. He said that he had stated nothing but certain facts, from which he drew certain inferences, and the question was whether these facts—which his colleague did not undertake to deny-warranted the inferences he had drawn; and if the facts which he stated were such that the mere statement of them was a libel upon Massachu-setts, it did seem to him that it was for his colleague and those who acted with him to put their hands upon their mouths and their mouths in the dust, and apologize for having any connexion with this act, the mere statement of which, his colleague had asserted, was a libel upon

Massachusetts.

Mr. D. then reviewed the opinions held by his colleague at different periods of his political career, to show that they had not been uniformly the same, and cited proofs of his connexion with the Free-soil party of Massachusetts.

In conclusion, he referred to the fugitive slave law, and said that though he believed that in many respects it re-

quired alteration, yet there was an increasing sentiment throughout the country that one part of the Constitution was as binding as another; and, as it regarded this ques-tion of detail, it was not now the time for making any

change.

Mr. FITCH then obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion that the committee rise; which being agreed to—
The committee rose and reported progress. And the House adjourned.

In the course of the day numerous petitions were presented and referred.

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1852.

IN SENATE.

THE COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, which was referred so much of the report of the Secretary

which was referred so much of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury as relates to the coinage, reported a bill amendatory of existing laws relative to the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime.

[This bill provides that from and after the 1st of June, 1852, the weight of the half dollars is to be 192 grains; and the quarter dollars, dimes, and half dimes shall be respectively one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth of the weight of a half dollar; which coin is made a legal tender. der in payment of all sums not exceeding \$5. The Trea surer of the Mint, with the approval of the Director, to purchase such bullion as is required for the coinage with the bullion of the mint. Such coins to be paid out at the mint in exchange for gold coins at par in sums of not less than \$100. The amount coined into quarter dollars, dimes, and half dimes to be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury. No deposites for coinage into small pieces hereafter to be received other than that received by the hereafter to be received other than that received by the Treasurer of the Mint. Depositors have the option of having their gold or silver east into bars or ingots of pure metal or of standard fineness, with a stamp designating the same. No piece to be cast into bars of less weight than ten ounces, except pieces of one, two, three, and five ounces, all of which shall be of the standard fineness, with the weight and fineness stamped upon them. In cases where gold and silver deposited be coined or cast into bars or ingots, to be a charge to the depositor, in addition to the charge now made for refining, of one-half of one per cent., to be charged to the Treasurer. From time

its branches a coin of the value of \$3, the shape and device to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.]

The bill was accompanied by a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLER said the report was an important one, in which the public was deeply interested; he would there-fore move that two thousand additional copies be printed; which motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED. Mr. SUMNER submitted the following resolution for

consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, while sidering the nature and extent of aid proper to be granted to the ocean steamers, be directed to inquire whether the present charges on letters carried by these steamers are not unneces-sarily large and burdencome to foreign correspondence; and whether something may not be done, and if so what, to secure the great boos of cheap ocean postage. great boos of cheap ocean postage.

Mr. SUMNER briefly addressed the Sonate in favor of

Mr. SUMNER briefly addressed the Senate in lavor of the resolution and its reference to the Committee on Na-val Affairs, discanting on the advantages that would result from cheap ocean postage as well as that on land. After some remarks from Messrs. RUSK, BADGER, MASON, SEWARD, and others, as to its appropriate re-

ference, the resolution was laid over.

The following bills were severally read a third time and

An act to authorize T. H. McManus to enter by pre-emption certain lands in the Greensbury land district Louisiana. An act for the relief of John F. Callan, administrator

IOWA LAND BILL. On motion of Mr. JONES, of Iowa, the Senate proces ed to the consideration of the bill granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the State of Iowa in aid of the construction of certain railroads in said State;

Mr. UNDERWOOD addressed the Senate until a lat

hour.

Mr. BORLAND obtained the floor, and moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until Wednesday next, which was agreed to, with the understanding that Mr. Seward was to occupy the floor to-morrow on the subject of non-intervention On motion by Mr. HAMLIN, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after some

time spent therein, the doors were re-opened,
And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thereupon the House went into Committee of the Who on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hibbard, of New Hamp-shire, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the cial order, it being a bill to encourage agriculture imerce, manufactures, &c. Mr. FITCH said that if, upon examining the bill under

ideration, he should find it sufficiently guarded to pre-

vent frauds, his vote would be cast in its favor.

He then proceeded to review the various subjects referred to in the President's message, and said that in so doing he should not attempt or wish to intimate any charge against the President, or any thing against his character as a citizen or a man, neither would he charge him

as a citizen or a man, neither would he charge him with corruption. He respected Mr. Fillmore as a man and an officer, but considered many of his acts and recommendations as the result of erroneous opinions and of a policy injurious to the public.

He then alluded to our foreign policy, as set forth in the message, and thought that the President correctly adhered to the doctrine of non-intervention. He, however, condemned the course pursued by the Administration in relation to the invasion of Cuba, and censured the President for his outlawry proclamation, which withdrew all protection in advance. There could be no doubt that had the President insisted that all of the citizens who were embarked in that enterprise who might be captured should

protection in advance. There could be no doubt that had the President insisted that all of the citizens who were embarked in that enterprise who might be captured should have a fair trial, such as existing treaties entitled them to, many lives and much suffering might have been avoided. Great Britain was never known to abandon her citizens, but always insisted upon the fulfilment of treaty stipulations, and it was because that country did protect the lives and rights of her citizens that her flag was so universally respected. He did not justify the invasion of Cuba, but desired to see it defeated.

He next reviewed that part of the message relating to our domestic policy, and said that to that portion of it which related to the compromise he took no exception. It breathed a spirit which offered every desirable assurance of domestic tranquillity and the perpetuity of our Government. The compromise having been passed, surely no right-minded citizen could desire to see reproduced all that excitement which accompanied its discussion and the questions connected with it. The Democrats of the North had every where, through their press, their conventions, their candidates, State and Presidential, with exceptions so few and far between as to be insignificant, not only evinced their mitention to sustain it. But how was it with the Whigs? Some opposed the compromise and others lent it but a lukewarm support.

Mr. F. then referred to that portion of the message which relates to the tariff and finances, and said that the President made no urgent appeal for a modification of the tariff, for he looked to little else than a change of duties from ad valorem to specific. When it was taken into consideration that this lukewarm recommendation came from a man who was the principal advocate of the tariff of 1842, it spoke volumes for the tariff of 1846. It might well be questioned whether the President's views had not undergone a change, for he evinced too much good sense in other matters still to hold the antiquated tariff opinions

of that period.

In reference to the finances, they appeared to be in very prosperous condition, and the predictions of the Whigs of deficiencies under the present tariff were classed among the predictions of the prophet Baal. He then referred to the estimates of deficiencies made by the Secretaries under the Administrations of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore, and said that instead of deficiencies surpluses has always occurred. He contrasted the views of Mr. Corwin on the tariff, and spoke of the large expenditures of the present Administration, declaring that it sought to cast its own pecuniary malfeasance upon the preceding

Mr. WILCOX then obtained the floor, but yielded to notion that the committee rise; which being agreed to The committee rose and reported progress.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. Mr. HOUSTON, by unanimous consent, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1853; which was read twice and com-

Mr. CLARK, by unanimous consent, presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of lowa sustaining the com-promise, and on his motion they were laid on the table. Mr. CLARK then moved that the resolutions be print ed, and on this motion proceeded to address the House on the subject of the resolutions, stating that he thought it due to the source from whence they emanated to submit a ew reflections respecting their character.

In one of the resolutions it was declared that it was the

duty of every good citizen to conform to the requisitions of the acts of compromise, and to carry them out in good faith. Here was a principle, a moral principle, worthy the consideration of all, and worthy to be enforced upon every American mind, until that principle should be felt by all, and none should deny its truth. This principle of good faith was set forth in these resolutions-faith which metes out to all their full rights.

The people of Iowa believed that there was such a thing as the morality of law—not that morality which determined the kind of law, but that which acted in obedience mined the kind of law, but that which acted in obedience to the provisions of the law. They trod in the old paths, the paths which were marked out by our fathers; in them they still delighted, and in them they would continue to walk. Iowa had not failed to set her seal of reprobation upon heresy, and she had not sought for her guidance the higher law doctrine, falsely so called, which leads but to bewilder, and dazzles to blind.

He might be allowed to say that the records of his State.

but yet they were willing that the people of the South should manage their own affairs in their own way. They did not seek to dictate to them, neither did they seek to bring them under tutelage; they had learned obedience to the law, and would abide by the law. It was on the broad platform of the constitution that they would meet their brethren on the other side of the line, and they were willing to stand with them upon that broad platform, in all of its social duties, in all its requirements, in their re-lations to the constitution, to law, and to Government.

The motion to print was agreed to. Mr. COBB, by unanimous consent, presented joint re-solutions of the Legislature of the State of Alabama rela-tive to a grant of land for school purposes, in lieu of the valueless sixteenth section in said State; which were re-

ferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FLORENCE asked the unanimous consent of the House to present certain resolutions adopted at a meeting of the soldiers of the war of 1812 held in Philadelphia. Objection was made, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1852.

IN SENATE. A message was received from the President of the Unit A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a despatch addressed to the Secretary of State by the United States Minister at Mexico, relative to the cemetery which has been purchased in the neighborhood of that city for a place of sepulture for the remains of those officers and soldiers who died or were killed in that vicinity during the late war, or such American citizens as may hereafter die there. Also, a copy of the report of the agent who superintended the work, stating that it will require from \$2,500 to \$3,000 to carry into full effect the object of a prior appropriation. Read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MASON submitted the following resolution, which Mr. MASON submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

\*Resolved\*\*. That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the propriety and justice of providing by law, pursuant to the recommendation of former Presidents of the United States, and last by President Polk, in his message of the 7th of December, 1847, for the payment of the claim there mentioned, as arising to certain Spanish subjects in the case of the schooner "Amistad."

The following resolution submitted by Mr. BAYARD wa

considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the plan of the publication of the returns of
the census as exemplified instellation to the State of Maryland
which has been submitted to the Senate, be referred to a select committee of five for revision, who shall examine and re
port what alteration should be made therein before the same is On motion, it was ordered that the committee be ap by the Chair, and Messrs. BAYARD, BORLANI

DAVIS, ATCHISON, and BELL were appointed accordingly.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. SUMNER was aken up and modified so as to read:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be directed to inquire whether the present charges on letters carried by the ocean steamers are not unnecessarily large and burdensome to foreign correspondence, and whether something may not be done, and, if so, what, to secure the great boon of cheap ocean postage.

And it was adopted as modified.

Mr. CLARKE moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution affirming the principle of non-intervention.

of non-intervention. On this motion a somewhat playful discussion as to priority of bills, speeches, &c., in which Messra BADGER, CLARKE, GWIN, JONES, of Iowa, CHASE, BRADBURY, ATCHISON, RUSK, and others partici-

The motion of Mr. CLARKE was agreed to; when, Mr. SEWARD rose and addressed the Senate until a nour; when,
Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, and move that the further consideration of the subject be postponed

to Wednesday next. On motion, the Senate adjourned.

The House proceeded to consider the bill granting to the State of Alabama the right of way and a donation of public lands for making a railroad from Selma to the Tennesse river, at or near Gunter's Landing, reported on Thursday last from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. COBB resumed the remarks which he commenced some days since in favor of the bill, and in conclusion asking that it be put upon its passage.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Making the tetal population of the State ing that it be put upon its passage.

Mr. CLINGMAN moved to amend the original bill by adding thereto the following sections, stating that his object was to test the sense of the House on the pro-

"That the iron for the construction of this and all other railroads in the United States or the Territories thereof may be imported free of all duty: Provided, nevertheless, That in all cases hereafter, whenever it is proposed to claim this exemption from duty in case of the importation of iron for such purposes, it shall be the duty of the person or persons importing the same to give bond, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned to show that within three years from the time of said importation the said iron has been laid down for permanent use on some railroad, or in the event of failure to make it so appear, then the person or persons importing said iron to be required to pay double the rates of duty now required by law: Provided, further, That in the event of its being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the omission to lay down said rails has not occurred by reason of any fraudulent purpose to evade the payment of the prescribed rate of duty on such iron, that then it shall be his duty to give further and reasonable time for the bosa fide application of said iron to the purposes of railroads.

"Sec. Be it further expected." "That the iron for the construction of this and all other

The SPEAKER decided that the amendment was out of order, on the ground of irrelevancy.

Mr. ORR appealed from this decision.

Mr. HALL moved to lay the appeal on the table, which motion was agreed to: Ayes 87, noes 30.

Mr. WHITE, of Alabama, then addressed the House an hour, expressing himself in favor of granting lands for railroad purposes, thus binding the several portions of the Union together, and this, he thought, would materially contribute to the preservation and perpetuity of the republic. He then advocated the bill under consideration, on the ground that it would secure a great national benefit.

Mr. ORR demanded the previous question on the amendment reported by the Committee on Public Lands.

Pending which—

Pending which—
Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the special order. HOMESTEAD BILL.

Thereupon the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, in the chair.) and resumed the consideration of the special order, it being a bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizer of the United States a homestead of one hundred and sixty of the United States a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for the period herein prescribed.

Mr. WILCOX remarked that he had nothing to say in

Mr. WILCOX remarked that he had nothing to say in regard to the bill pending before the committee, but had a far more important question, at least to him and to the people whom he represented, to speak of. He regretted the necessity which impelled him to refer to the Compromise of the last Congress, but he would premise by saying that he was here as a Jackson Union Democrat, as contradistinguished from a Secession Disunion Democrat. He then proceeded to justify the admission of California. Utah and New Mexico, referred to the efforts of the second Utah, and New Mexico; referred to the efforts of the se-cessionists in the South to create a dissolution of the Union and build up a Southern Confederacy; and declared the Democratic party to be the constitutional Union party. He denied the constitutional right of any State to secede; and in conclusion addressed a few remarks to gentlemen of the North. He said that if the time should ever come when the Union should be dissolved, and when the starry flag of our country should be torn asunder, this sin would lie at the door of gentlemen of the North. He hoped, then, that they would cease their fanatic interference with the institutions of the South, and from this momen that all would forget the ills which came well-nigh sink ing the ship of State. The time was not far distant when we would see the peaceful triumphs of our example, and,

for the future.

Mr. RANTOUL then addressed the House an hour reply to the remarks of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, de livered on Saturday last. Mr. RICHARDSON then obtained the floor, but yielde to a motion that the committee rise; which being agreed to, the committee rose and reported progress,

And the House adjourned WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1852.

IN SENATE.

Mr. DOWNS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the message of the President of the United States communicating a report from the Secretary of the Interior respecting the delay and difficulty in mak weilder, and dazzles to blind.

He might be allowed to say that the people of his State rere not admirers of the special institution of the South.

In the apportionment among the several States of the Representatives in the Thirty-third Congress, as required by the act of 23d May, 1850, in consequence of full returns of the population of the State of California, and suggesting the necessity for remedial legislation, submit ed the following report, which was ordered to be printed The causes of the failure to receive full returns from

California, and the difficulty in making the apportionmen

California, and the difficulty in making the apportionment, are thus stated by the Secretary of the Interior in his report to the President:

"Full returns have been received from the agents engaged in taking the census in all the States except California. Complete returns have been received from nineteen counties in that State, and partial returns from five others, viz. Butte, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Trinity, and Tuolumne. From the remaining four counties, viz. Klamath, Santa Clara, Contra Costa, and San Francisco, no returns whatever have been received. Information has been communicated to the Department to the effect that the census of these counties was duly taken, but that the schedules were destroyed by one of the conflagrations which laid a great part of the city of San Francisco in ashes. No copies of these schedules were preserved, and there is now no legal means of supplying the loss occasioned by their destruction.

ioned by their destruction
"The power vested in the Secretary of the Interior to mal "The power vested in the Secretary of the Interior to make the apportionnent is entirely ministerial. He can act only after full returns shall have been received, and he must act upon the whole subject at once. He can only act upon the official returns, and he cannot resort to secondary evidence to ascertain the population of any State. It is obvious, therefore, that an insuperable obstacle exists to the performance of the duty devolved upon this Department, and it will be for the wisdom of Congress to devise the remedy." And he suggests the following as the modes in which

And he suggests the following as the modes in which this difficulty may be obviated:

"In reflecting upon the subject, three modes of overcoming the difficulty have presented themselves to my mind. The first is, for Congress to decide for itself, upon the best evidence which it can obtain, what was the probable population of California on the lat of June, 1859, and to direct the apportionment to be made on that basis; secondly, to authorize this Department to resort to secondary testimony to prove the contents, as nearly as may be practicable, of the schedules which have been destroyed; or, thirdly, to assume the returns which have been received as final.

"All these modes are practicable; and I think it probable that substantial justice might be done by either of the two first

hat substantial justice might be done by either of the two firs named."

The first mode here suggested, it is thought, is practicable, and may be carried out in such a way as to do justice to the two States (California and South Carolina interested, and be in compliance with the provision of the constitution and the act of 1850, provifor taking the census, (Document No. 4;) and the report above quoted shows that returns have been receiv-ed from all the counties of California except four—Contri-Costa, Klamath, San Francisco, and Santa Clara. The committee conclude, from the documents before them, that it was a mistake in Document No. 4 to state that Klamath was, at the time the census was taken, one of the counties of California. No such county is menti in the list of counties taken from the printed journals of ties and population sent from the Census Bureau to the Senate from California on the 25th February, 1852. (Poc. No. 5.) This is one of the many discrepancies in the statements from the Census Bureau which have much perplexed and added to the labors of the committee. If there be, then, but three counties from which there were no returns sent to the Secretary of the Interior, the population of the countries of the co lation of these counties can be ascertained, and have in-deed been ascertained, by evidence which may not only be relied on, but is official and authentic, and in strict con-formity to the act of 1850 for taking the census. That act provides, (Sec. 5.) in defining the duties of the maract provides, (Sec. 5.) in defining the duties of the marshals in returning the statements of their deputies: "He shall dispose of the two sets of returns required from the assistant marshals, as hereinafter provided for, as follows: One set he shall transmit forthwith to the Secretary of the Interior, and the other copy thereof he shall transmit to the effice of the Secretary of the State or Territory to which his district belongs." Such a return as is here required was sent by the marshal or cen-sus agent of California to the Secretary of State of that State in April, 1851, before the lost returns were destroyed by fire. (Doc. No 6.) In this return the population the three counties from which no returns were sen Washington were stated as follows:

San Francisco Contra Costa . Santa Clara . 25,204 Add to this the population of the other counties, (Doc. No. 4,)

Apply to this the ratio according to the latest and fullest returns from California, 93,420, (Doc. No. 3,) and it gives her one member and a fraction, 24,401. The addition of the population of these three lost counties would make a little difference and lessen her fraction.

The fraction of South Carolina is 47,478, and that of Louisiana is 46,196. (Doc. No. 2.) This shows clearly that not only has South Carolina but Louisiana a larger fraction than California, and that therefore South Carolina is entitled to one Representative by her fraction, lina is entitled to one Representative by her fraction, which would make the number she is entitled to six, and leave California only one member. Document No. 7 and the returns to the Secretary of State of California, both made in April, 1851, show that at that time the return from some of the counties were imperfect, and efforts were being made to correct them. The only corrections made are shown in the additional population given by them (Doc. No. 4) over the first returns. Since April, 1851, there were no documents or other evidence showing that any efforts have been recently made to obtain more complete returns, and it is believed to be impossible, now or at any future period, to obtain more accurate returns of the population in June, 1850, which the law

There are in some of the papers submitted to the committee estimates of the population of California means it much higher than the correctness of these estimates; but, if of ascertaining the correctness of these estimates; but, if it much hisban the correctness of these estimates; but, if there were, they ought not to be made the basis of representation. That must depend on "the actual enumeration" made every ten years. The suggestion is also made in these papers that there were great and unusual difficulties in taking a correct census in California. There is no doubt of it; but this is not a sufficient reason why the rule provided in the constitution should be departed from. The question of representation is quite too delicate a one, and the States respectively are too deeply interested in it to allow the slightest departure in one case from the strict rule which is applied to all others. Other States have no doubt suffered from inaccuracies in their returns as well as California; and if a departure from the strict rule is allowed in one case, who shall decide to what other cases it shall not be applied? In the commencement of our Government, and when new States were admitted where there had been no enumeration, from the necessity of the case, representation is allowed at the discretion of Congress, or on estimates, but never in other cases. There is another difficulty in the way of allowing California two Representatives. After allowing her all California two Representatives. After allowing her al her returns, her fraction is 21,795 less than that of Louiher returns, her fraction is 21,795 less than that of Louisiana. It certainly would not be just and equal to allow the first and not the last an additional member. This may be done if the Senate shall so direct; but a majority of the committee considered it their duty to ascertain and declare how the existing law ought to be executed, and what are the respective rights of South Carolina and California, not to suggest or recommend a new law.

A bill is accordingly reported directing the Secretary of the Interior to make out and transmit the certificates of the number of members each State is entitled to accord-

the number of members each State is entitled to according to the provisions of the census act of 1850, and its passage is recommended. Two sections are also reporte amendatory of the census act of 1850.

The following is the bill:

The following is the bill:

AN ACT supplementary to "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of members of the House of Representatives and provide for their future apportionment among the several States," approved May 23, 1850.

Be it enacted, &c. That the Secretary of the Interior proceed forthwith to apportion the Representatives among the several States in accordance with the provisions contained in the 25th section of the act of the 23d of May, 1850, according to the returns of population which have been completed and returned to the census office in the Department of the Interior, including the population of the counties of San Francisco, Santa Clara, and Contra Costa, in the State of California, according to the returns made thereof by the census agent of California to the Secretary of State of California, amounting to 25,224.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if at any future decennial enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States the census of any district or sub-division in the United States shall have been improperly taken, or if the returns of any district as all he accidentally lost of destroyed the shall have been improperly taken, or if the returns of any dis-trict or sub-division shall be accidentally lost or destroyed, the Secretary of the Interior shall have power to order a new enu-

meration of such district or sub-division.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the 20th section of the said act be amended by striking out the words "has been' from the last line, and insert the words "may necessarily be in lieu thereof. Mr. DOWNS then gave notice that the moment the bil

and report, with the documents, were printed, he would move to take the bill up and have it disposed of. Mr. BRADBURY said he held in his hand a report from

Mr. BRADBURY said he held in his hand a report from the minority of the committee, dissenting from the views of the majority, which he would ask might be printed.

The CHAIR expressed its willingness to receive the document as the views of the minority of the committee; and it was likewise ordered to be printed.

[From the rapid glance which the reporter took of the document, he gathered that this view of the minority, signed by Mr. Bradburs and Mr. Geyer, refused to concur in the opinion that justice had been done to California by adding 25,224 for the population of the three counties (from which no returns had been received at the census office) to the 92,597 returned, and assuming 117,821 to be ffice) to the 92,597 returned, and assuming 117,821 to be the actual population to be enumerated when the census was required to be taken. The minority report thinks the estimate falls far short of the actual popu State - and coes on to sa State; and goes on to say: Inat, from all the relation sources they have consulted, they believe the population of California now exceeds 300,000, which conclusion they arrive at from information from all parts of the State, as well as from a record of overland emigration, arrivals and departures by sea, &c. That no census of the population of California approximating to accuracy appears to have been taken under the authority of the Federal Government, the omission to do which was not the fault of that State. They say there is reason to believe that if accurate returns had been obtained her federal representation would not be reduced; and in any view of the case it apwould not be reduced; and in any view of the case it appears that the population exceeding the ratio for one Representative is at least equal to the fraction on which a Representative is assigned to South Carolina. Under all the circumstances, they express the belief that greater ustice would be done by giving to California an additional Representative to the one allotted to her on the imperfect census returns, and thus leaving her number as it now census returns, and thus leaving her number as it now stands, at two, until a new general apportionment shall be made under a new census, which they think can be done without disturbing the apportionment to South Carolina, by increasing the whole number of Representative from 283 to 284.]

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT. Mr. DOWNS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the joint resolution in relation to the number of electoral votes to which each State is entitled in the Presidential election of 1852, submitted the follow

ing report:
The constitution provides that "Each State shall ap point, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress." The act of Congress of March 1st, 1792, passed before any election of President had been held under a new apportionment, gives a construction to this clause of the constitution in these words: "Which electors (of President and Vice President) shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States may by law be entitled at the time when the President and Vice President thus to be chosen should come into office." The new appor-tionment under the first census took effect from and after the 3d of March, 1793, (act of 14th April, 1792.) Accordingly, in 1792, in 1812, and in 1832, the States gave a number of electoral votes for President and Vice Presi-dent equal to the number of their Senators and Represen-tatives respectively from and after the 3d of March, 1793, the 3d of March, 1813, and the 3d of March, 1833; and the act of 1850 having a similar provise to that of 1792, so it must be in the next election next fall; that is, the States will vote under the new and not under the old apportionment. Under these circumstances, the committee are of opinion that no further legislation on the subject is necessary; and therefore report back the resolution with an amendment changing it from a joint to a simple resolution. This is done by striking the word "joint" out of the title.

Mr. BORLAND expressed his entire satisfaction the report just read. He had introduced the joint reso-lution on which the report had been founded, desiring as he did some declaratory authority on which his State might exercise her franchise, and which he did not think could be done without something of this kind expressed on the part of Congress.

After some remarks by Messrs. DAVIS, DOWNS, and

BRADBURY, the report was agreed to, and the resolu-tion was adopted as a simple resolution of the Senate. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. RUSK, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to which was referred the bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of Andrew Smith, reported back the same, with a recommendation that it do not pass, accompanied by a report, which was ordered to

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, ported a bill to reimburse to Elisha W. B. Moody moneys paid by him, as owner of the British bard moneys paid by him, as owner of the British barque Sarah, in the rescue of the passengers and crew of the American ship Caleb Grimshaw, accompanied by a report, which was ordered to be printed, setting forth the facts, and stating that an act of such marked humanity ought not to be left to involve the owner of the barque in any loss; and they report a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and pay the money actually expended and the losses actually sustained.

Mr. BRODHEAD, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred the several memorials from citizens of

which was referred the several memorials from citizens of the United States asking that the expenses incurred by the contributors to the Fair at London may be paid by the

United States, submitted an adverse report, which was

ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred House bills to authorize the issuing of a register to the brig "America," and to authorize the issuing of a register to the ship "Kossuth," reported the same back without amendment, and recommended their

passage.

Also, from the same committee, reported a bill to authorize the President of the United States to designate the places for the ports of entry and delivery for the collection districts of Puget's Sound and Umpqua, in the Ter-

ritory of Oregon.

Mr. GWIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to provide for building a levee across the

mouth of the river San Diego.

Mr. GWIN asked the indulgence of the Senate Mr. GWIN asked the indulgence of the Senate to allow the bill to have its second reading. He said the improvement was an important one, incurring a small expenditure. He explained the manner in which the harbor is filling up, which, by the appropriation of some \$30,000 at the present time, might save the outlay of hundreds of thousands in time to come.

Mr. CLEMENS objected. — the resolution cancel under the resolution of the same than the same t

der the rules SPECIAL ORDER.

The Iowa Land Bill was then taken up, when Mr. BORLAND addressed the Senate at considerable length.
[Mr. Cass is understood to have the floor to-morrow on he same bill. ]

After some personal explanations in relation to remarks made on a prior occasion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after a brief pace, the doors were reopened, and-The Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. LANE, by unanimous consent, in pursuance of pre-vious notice, introduced bills of the following titles, which were severally read twice and referred to appropriate com

mittees:

A bill for the relief of George Abernethy.

A bill for the relief of J. P. Gaines.

A bill for the relief of C. M. Walker.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to create the office of surveyor general of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey and to make donations to the settlers of the said public lands."

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act for the establishment of the Territorial Government of Oregon."

A joint resolution relative to the seat of government for

the Territory of Oregon.

Mr. LANE asked the unanimous consent of the Hous United States to lay before the House copies of the cor-respondence with the Governor of Oregon relative to the location and establishment of the seat of government of said Territory.

Mr. CLINGMAN moved that the House resolve itsel into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. He said that he believed the gentleman from Tennessee was willing that the homestead bill should go over, with the view of enabling the House to take up the bill for the the view of enabling the House to take up the bill for the continuation of the work on the Capitol and the bill providing for the repair of the Library, which had been made the special order for this day, though the homestead bill had precedence. All felt the want of the Library, and an appropriation for its repair should be made at once, so that the men could go to work. An appropriation for the extension of the Capitol should also be made; for if the work was to be continued, it should be commenced now.

Mr. HOUSTON said that vesterlay gentlemen chiected. Mr. HOUSTON said that yesterday gentlemen objected o taking up the deficiency bill, when the drafts of the lovernment were being protested and dishonored, and when the appropriations necessary for the supply of the army were being increased on account of the delay in passing that bill. He thought that legislation was much more important upon the deficiency bill than upon the bills to which the gentleman referred.

Mr. CLINGMAN withdrew his motion at the request of

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, who asked the unanimous consent of the House to move to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the bill providing for the repair of the Library, so that it could be considered now. ion was made.

Mr. CLINGMAN then renewed his motion that the House go into Committee of the Whole; which being HOMESTEAD BILL.-THE PRESIDENCY.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. HIBBARD, of New Hampshire, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the special order, it being a bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for the period therein prescribed.

Mr. RICHARDSON, remarking that he had never risen

to address the Committee with so much regret, stated that he should not allude to the question now under consideration, but should proceed to reply to the remarks made by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BRECKEN-RIDGE) some days since. The Democratic party of nois expected that when their favorite son had assaulted, either directly or indirectly, some one of their representatives should repel the charges made against him. That Democracy had a right to be heard, for in weal or in wo they had always stood firm. For fifteen years no son of Illinois had contributed so much to this result as his distinguished friend and colleague, Judge Douglas, and for that Democracy and that leader who had led them in so many contests he appeared here to-day. It was not remarkable that the Democracy of Illinois were attached to Judge Douglas. Twenty years ago he were attached to Judge Boughs. I wenty years ago he came among them a friendless and penniless boy, and unaided by any thing except his own talents he had risen to the first position within her gift, at all times battling for doctrines which had been near and dear to his heart. The record of Judge Douglas was as clean, clear, and dear to his heart. ensible as that of any one who had been in political life so long. His character, political and personal, from childhood up, was open to the investigation of every one. Mr. R. then read the following extracts from the speech of Mr. Breckenridge:

Mr. R. then read the following extracts from the speech of Mr. Breckenridge:

"Now, let me give a brief history of this matter. There was a gentleman, able, full of talent, full of activity, a particular partisan and friend—as he had a right to be—of a particular gentleman named in connexion with the Presidency; that gentleman went to the State of Kentucky upon a political pilgrimage last fall, the object of which was, I suppose, to drive General Butler from his own soil—to dishonor him at home—by fastening upon him a corrupt political intrigue; but meeting there the same fate as befell those who went to drive the McGregor from his native heath, he came back and bought up the Democratic Review for a political partisan paper for the campaign, and with no names at the masthead, that Review is now pursuing a course as fatal to the Democratic party as it is false and unfair.

"Mr. Chairman, every man, whether he be a Whig or a Democrat, has a right to be a candidate for every office—that being one of the elements of freedom in this country—and no man ought to be blamed for the misconduct of his friends unless he connives at it. The individuals assailed in this paper, either covertly or by name, are Cass, Buchanan, Butler, Houston—in fact, all the candidates except the distinguished Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) who seems to be a particular favorite."

Mr. R. desired to know from the gentleman if he intended

Mr. R. desired to know from the gentleman if he intended it should be inferred from these remarks that the "pil-grimage" referred to in them was at the advice, procure-

ment, or consent of Judge Douglas?

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE replied that he did not intend to intimate, in direct reply to this question, that Judge Douglas was cognizant of or stimulated this movement. He spoke of this as a fact, and one proceeding from a particular friend and partisan of the distinguished Senator

Mr. RICHARDSON remarked that he had said tha his object was to vindicate, not to assault. He was glad to know that the gentleman from Kentucky relieved Judge Douglas from any participation in this matter.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE repeated that he stated distinct

ly that he had made no charge that Judge Douglas cognizant of the political pilgrimage to Kentucky.

Mr. RICHARDSON understood the gentleman to acqui
Judge Douglas of any knowledge in relation to the pilgrimage to Kentucky.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE said that he made no charge

acquittal. He only made a statement of facts that were facts.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that he would state to the gentleman, in the utmost candor and frankness, that it was not at all times the most advantageous to say "I make no charge." He (Mr. R.) would rather hear a direct charge than an innuendo or an insinuation. He desired to say, by authority, that, so far as this pilgrimage was concerned, Judge Douglas knew nothing of it, assented to it in no way, and was not aware of it until the gentleman had reached Kentucky, and then he heard it, not from him, but from others. It was a matter of profound regret that language had been used which was liable to the construc-tion that this was a charge against Judge Douglas.

In reference to the Democratic Review, he would state that Judge Douglas had no control over it in any manner,

shape, or form whatever. After the January number of this periodical appeared, his colleague called on many of his friends with the view of aiding him in inducing the

his friends with the view of aiding him in inducing the editors to desist from their course, and he did more in this matter than he was required to do.

In reference to the charge that Judge Douglas had control over the Democratic Review, had it never occurred to gentlemen that there was a paper in this city—the organ of the Democratic party, at least looked to as such—which had been attacking Judge Douglas, though not by name? Yet, whenever the public press friendly to Judge Douglas came forward in his favor, gentlemen seemed to fix it upon him, while all others were permitted to go acot free.

Mr. R. then replied to other portions of Mr. BERGERS, RIDGE'S speech, denying all the charges which it contain ed against Judge Douglas. Mr. BRECKENRIDGE remarked that, conscious of the

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Mr. BRECKENRIDGE remarked that, conscious of the purity of his own motives, and of his own course, he had heard with surprise, but with composure, the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois. That gentleman insisted that he had made a direct attack upon Judge Douglas, and implored harmony in the Democratic party. The only way to produce harmony was to stop at the beginning this controversy, and this diversion of the Democratic Review from its original purpose.

He then proceeded to reply to Mr. Richardson's remarks, in conclusion stating that he had made no assault upon any body, nor uttered one word to which any Democrat should object. He had denounced the Democratic Review, and this the gentleman endorsed.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Certainly.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE said that he had afforded the gentleman an opportunity to make an explanation which

Mr. BRECKENKIDGE said that he had afforded the gentleman an opportunity to make an explanation which would disconnect Judge Douglas with the Review. He had made the explanation which he thought proper; and then, not satisfied with that, he had taken the floor to-day and accused him in violent language of creating dissension in the ranks of the Democratic party. He (Mr. B.) denied this. He had been on the defensive all the time. He repudiated in the most distinct manner having been influenced by the least malice in the speech he made the other day. His object was to put a stop to these attacks, which he considered fatal to the harmony of the party. He did

Mr. MARSHALL, of California, then obtained the floor out yielded to a motion that the committee rise; which eing agreed to a mot

mmittee rose and reported progress REPAIR OF THE LIBRARY.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, by unanimous consent, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill of the Senate to provide for the repair of the Congressional Library, lately destroyed by fire, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Ibia.

The bill then being before the House, it was read, and appropriates \$72,500 for the repair of the Congressional Library room lately destroyed by fire.

Under the operation of the previous question, the bill was then read the third time and passed.

DEFICIENCY BILL-CONTINUATION OF THE WORK ON THE CAPITOL. Mr. HOUSTON said that if it was in order he would nove to postpone the further consideration of the special order under discussion in committee until Wednesday

next.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, remarked that he would say to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (who seemed to be very urgent about the deficiency bill, and he supposed there was some occasion for it) that although he thought the Departments deserved very little favor at the hands of the House when they would go on and expend money which the House refused to appropriate, and then come here in a spirit of dictation and ask for an appropriation, yet for the sake of the gentleman from Alabama he would consent that the homestead bill should go over informally until Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER stated that the motion of the gentleman from Alabama could only be entertained by unaninext.

nan from Alabama could only be entertained by Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, objected, stating that it

was the first time he had made objection since he had been a member of Congress. If members would turn their attention to the galleries they would see abundant reason why the pending special order should not be continued. He had been trying from the commencement of the session to the present moment to obtain an appropriation for the continuance of the work on the wings of the Capitol, but without success. If the work was to be continued, it but without success. If the work was to be continued, it was wise economy and good policy that it should now proceed. Why this delay? There was no reason, under God's sun, why it should not continue. These men had come here from a distance, having been invited by the action of the last Congress; they had been thrown out of employment for some time, and were now without the means of support, having families dependant upon their labors. These men crowded the galleries to-day, to witness the result of the action of the House.

Mr. HOUSTON desired to state one thing in reply to the gentleman from Kentucky and to the gentleman from Tennessee. He was not now pressing that the House should pass the deficiency bill, unless they should see fit to do so; but he thought, even if the House were determined to negative the bill, it was the highest duty they owed the country and the Administration that they should act upon it. He desired action on the bill, and if the House should see fit to vote it down, the responsibility

House should see fit to vote it down, the responsibility would be with it, and they would all know where they stood. So much in reply to the gentleman from Ten-

Now, he would put it to his friend from Kentucky, if it was more important that they should prepare a job for workmen who had come here even under the circumstances mentioned, than it was that they should buy horses with which to mount the army to protect the emigrants to Oregon and California? Was it more important to do that than to legislate upon a measure which would save the honor of the country and prevent its drafts from being protested, thereby involving the Government in heavy

the army in California and Oregon?

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, replied that the same power which had expended money over and above what had been appropriated by Congress could in emergency

spend money to protect itself.

Mr. HOUSTON said that he had a letter which shows Mr. HOUSTON said that he had a letter which showed that the credit of the Government had already been used, and had become so bad that the notes had been shaved, and that those persons who sold supplies to the army were putting on increased prices for the purpose of meeting the losses which they sustained by want of cash payment. Members were interested in this bill—the members from Texas were interested; and the Committee of Ways and Means were drawn up before the House a few days ago because the deficiency bill had not been reported. The bill was now ready for the action of the House, and he had pressed on every occasion action upon it, and the House had universally refused to take it up. The gen-tleman from Tennessee was now kind enough to agree to pass over informally the special order, and he hoped the gentleman from Kentucky would consent to the same

Mr. WALSH said that, in connexion with what had been so well said by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. STANTON,) he desired to present the memorial of the workmen, and he hoped it would be read.

Objections were made.

The SPEAKER stated that he felt it to be his duty to The SPEAKER stated that he felt it to be his alty to arrest this discussion, as it was entirely out of order.

Mr. WALSH hoped the Speaker would allow something to be said in reply to what had fallen from the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. HOUSTON.)

Mr. FICKLIN objected to this discussion.

Mr. WALSH said that the whole matter could be stat-

ed in fifteen minutes. These men had come here to per-form this work, and had now been out of employment for a long time. They were actually suffering, and certain-ly Congress should legislate in their behalf. Objections being urged to the gentleman proceeding, the Speaker arrested his remarks.

the Speaker arrested his remarks.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, 'desired to make a suggestion. He would suggest to those gentlemen who seemed to be so urgent for the relief of these workmen—and there was none more so than himself, for he would yield the palm of sympathy to no gentleman who sympathized with those who had to work for their support, though he galprotested against gentlemen making speeches to the gal-leries, and of pointing to men sitting here or there, whe-ther they were laborers or any other description of per-sons—he would suggest how this bill could be passed. As this bill was so meritorious, and as these men were suffering, he would go as far as him who would go farthest, and he therefore suggested that by unanimous consent the Committee of the Whole could be discharged rom its further consideration, and the bill thus brought before the House. If there was no objection, he

submit this motion. Mr. FICKLIN objected. Mr. NABERS moved to adjourn; which motion was

megatived.

Mr. STANLY offered a resolution to close debate on the homestead bill at three o'clock to-morrow, and on the adoption of this resolution he called the yeas and nays, stating that he desired the country to see who were responsible for this delay in the public business.

Mr. FICKLIN moved to amend the resolution by clos-

ng the debate on this day week. Mr. HOUSTON hoped the gentleman from North Carolina would not press his resolution at present, as there seemed to be a disposition in the House to agree to postpone the special order until Wednesday next. He thought that the gestleman from Kentucky, when he saw that he could not ges his bill before the House, would be willing

could not get his bill before the House, would be willing to agree to the motion to postpone the special order.

Mr. STANLY said that he thought he was doing what the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means desired; but if hat gentleman's inclination compelled him to yield, he could not get the bill through this session.

Mr. HOUSJON said that if objection should be made to his motion to postpone the special order, he would,

Mr. STANT'N, of Kentucky, objected. The question was then taken on the amenda FICKLIN, and i was rejected.

The question was next stated to be on the adoption he resolution. Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, moved that it be laid or the table.

The yeas and tays were ordered on this motion ; withut taking whichthe House adjourned.